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THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

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## THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

### A. Introduction

The announcement that the Secretariat of the World Peace Council (WPC) was moving its headquarters from Prague to Vienna confirmed the many recent rumors that such a move had been pending. It is believed that at least a portion of the Secretariat's work was transferred to Vienna some months prior to the announcement. For at least 2 months, certain correspondence of the WPC Secretariat has been datelined Vienna, even though written on regular WPC printed stationery with the former address, "Palais Sia Prague," appearing in the letterhead.

There appears to be a real possibility that the Communists desired to bring the WPC headquarters to Vienna in order to have it located in close proximity to that of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). The activities and the propaganda of these two Communist organizations have shown themselves to be closely bound together, with the one backing up or extending the work of the other. To support this conclusion are the pronouncements of Louis Saillant, Secretary General of the WFTU, with regard to the large international meeting which the WPC is currently pushing for 1954. Saillant, reporting to an executive session of the WFTU at which the proposed meeting sponsored by the WPC was discussed, had this to say: "The preparation for this Conference sets special tasks for the WFTU and its affiliated centers, which we shall work out after the meeting of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace and within the framework of the working relations already established between the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace and the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions." There is little doubt that with both of them located in Vienna, such "relations" will be facilitated.

### B. The Role of the WPC

Efforts by the Soviet Union to associate itself and its policies with "peace" have been evident for many years. It was in 1948, however, that these efforts were accelerated and the "world peace movement" became a real instrument by which the U.S.S.R. sought to exploit the universal desire for peace to serve Soviet aims. As a calculated act of policy, this "peace movement" attempts to confuse "peace" with "peace on Soviet terms." In accordance with an old idea of Lenin's, the Soviet Union has utilized the "peace" movement to appeal over the heads of governments to the people. As such, this Communist-directed movement ranks today as an important member of the growing number of Communist front organizations reaching into all corners of the world. The whole trend of policy dictated by the Soviet Union through the WPC and its

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component parts has been designed to foment hatred of the U.S. and doubt of the value of NATO and belief in its danger as a step to world war, and so to equate the preservation of peace with support of the Soviet Union. The aims of the movement have shown themselves to correspond closely with current tactical developments of Soviet policy. There is no doubt that the "world peace movement" is under Soviet direction.

WPC decisions and resolutions adopted at its meeting in November 1953 are illustrative of its bondage to Soviet direction. At this meeting, the WPC sought:

1. Prevention of ratification of the treaties on a European army and the prevention of German militarism.
2. An end to the arms race, and a ban on atomic, hydrogen, and bacteriological weapons.
3. An end to the construction of American military bases on foreign territories.
4. A conference of the Five Great Powers as the most effective weapon for lessening international tension.
5. An end of the Indochina war and a solution of the Korean problem.
6. Admission of Red China into the U.N.

The position and line followed by the WPC were also illustrated in speeches by Joliot-Curie, President of the WPC: "The collaboration between people of the most diverse views but profoundly interested in the problem of preserving and stabilizing peace, is growing and strengthening .... The guarantee of this is the unshakable solidarity of the people of good will, the mighty movement of the peoples for peace .... The Soviet people, vitally interested in the preservation and strengthening of peace, wholeheartedly support the acts of the World Peace Council .... The Soviet people heartily endorse and actively support the foreign policy of the Soviet Government based on the firm conviction that any controversial questions may be settled by means of mutual accord between the interested parties."

The U.S., obviously the major target of WPC attack, called forth the comment: "We have to deal with a strong party possessing practiced cold war weapons such as those adroitly used by the Psychological Strategy Board. We constantly have to fight against lies and maneuvers."

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### C. The WPC's Progress and Current Position

To carry out the "fight," the Soviets have forged an elaborate organization and propaganda machine through which the U.S.S.R. can press its "peace tactics" in support of its overall policies. Through the World Peace Council, the international center of the movement, and through national networks or "transmission belts," to use the Communists' own terminology, the Soviets have successfully reached a great number of people. Not only have national peace committees been set up under the WPC in various countries, but other Communist fronts (such as the WFTU, World Federation of Democratic Youth, Women's International Democratic Federation, etc.) support and disseminate the "peace line" as put forth by the center of the movement. In Austria, for example, the Austrian Peace Council is the national branch of the worldwide "peace movement." At the same time, all major Communist front organizations echo and adjust their policies and resolutions to the established "peace line."

The WPC has appeared increasingly eager to capture non-Communists and expose them to meetings of the WPC or to a World Peace Congress where "peace" propaganda can be drummed into their heads. The WPC has had some success in this endeavor, particularly with regard to persons from the Middle East, who have taken sentiments of neutralism home with them. The WPC, like the WFTU, has displayed a keen interest in the colonial and semicolonial areas of the world. Prior to a Council meeting or the convening of a Congress, the WPC seeks to create great enthusiasm and agitation in various countries, and the local national branches, as well as the national mass organizations, generally whip up propaganda to support interest in the forthcoming meeting. Great attention is paid to the selection of delegates in the various countries, the trips serving not only to bolster the international aspects of the movement and to capture possible leftwing liberals, but also to reward deserving Party members with an enjoyable junket.

The WPC is currently agitating for a large meeting for 1954 of all persons who desire a relaxation in international tension--a meeting "which would make possible a frank exchange of all points of view and an examination of possible solutions." According to the propaganda already heralding such a meeting, everyone throughout the world, organizations or individuals, who desires better international relations can and should take part in this meeting. It has already been mentioned that the WFTU has adopted a policy in support of this gathering. Other Communist-front organizations will follow.

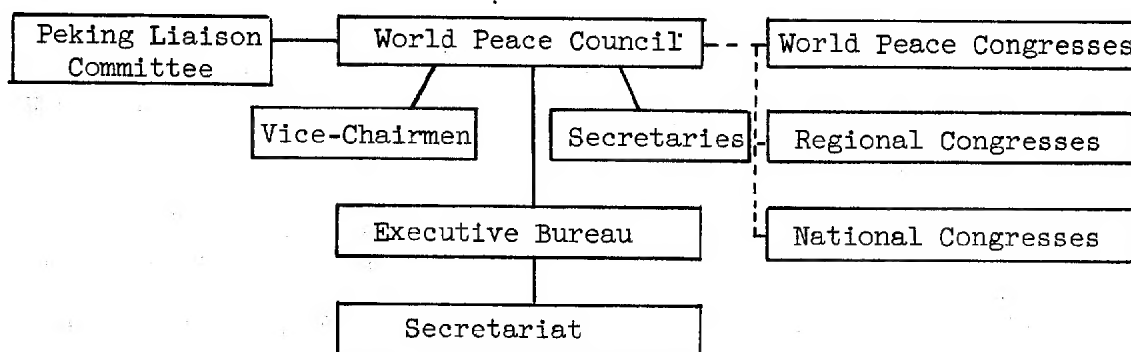
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## D. Structure of the WPC

There are several echelons through which the activities of the Communist world peace movement--or Partisans of Peace Movement--are carried out. The actual headquarters of the movement, however, can properly be considered to be the Secretariat, which is the only component of the movement which is constantly and permanently at work. A World Peace Congress, which is not a permanent body, is called into session by the WPC only periodically and only when circumstances seem to make one appropriate. The purpose of a Congress, in addition to whatever propaganda value may accrue, is to give the broadest approval and impetus to decisions and resolutions of the movement. The WPC, itself, although considered to be a permanent body, meets only periodically and even its Executive Bureau, ostensibly the policy-making organ, likewise meets only at various times and in various cities. It is the WPC Secretariat which is the constant factor in the organization, and there appears little doubt that the Secretariat, in the last analysis, controls and disseminates the policy for the overall movement.

The following chart shows the echelons of the World Peace Movement:

## THE WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT



The above chart shows that at least one permanent regional body of the WPC has been established. As an outgrowth of the Peking Peace Congress in the fall of 1952, a permanent liaison body called the Peace Liaison Committee of Asian and Pacific Regions was set up with headquarters in Peking.

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The WPC is an important Communist organization, because through it the U.S.S.R. sets forth and coordinates the "peace line" for all other Communist-front organizations. It is clear that it is in the Secretariat that the U.S.S.R. exerts the real measure of its control. With the exception of Secretariat personnel, most officials of the WPC seem to function in their WPC roles in a capacity secondary to their other Communist ventures and not as a paramount participation in itself. Just as a World Peace Congress accepts unanimously the resolutions and decisions presented to it by the WPC, so the WPC rubberstamps the resolutions passed to it by the Executive Bureau which has, in turn, received the policy guidance from the Secretariat. Between meetings of the WPC or of its Executive Bureau, it is the Secretariat which is the constant focal point of the peace movement, in contact not only with "peace activities" in all parts of the world but also in contact with those Soviet officials directing the movement. It is the Secretariat which handles all correspondence, makes the official reports, and services the meetings of the other components of the movement. The Secretariat passes on the suitability of delegates to a Congress.

#### E. Key Personnel

Based on the best evidence available at the beginning of 1954, the following persons hold WPC positions:

President or General Chairman	Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie (France); he is also President of the World Federation of Scientific Workers.
Secretary General	Jean Lafitte (France); member French Communist Party.
Vice-Chairmen	Pietro Nenni (Italy); General Secretary of PSI; is apparently the WPC's number two speaker, after Joliot-Curie.
	Gabriel d'Arboussier (French West Africa); lawyer and legislator.
	Professor John Desmond Bernal (Britain); is also Vice President of WFSW; professor of physics, London University.

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Vice-Chairmen  
(Continued)

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas (Mexico);  
former President of Mexico.

Mme. Eugenie Cotton (France);  
also President of Women's  
International Democratic  
Federation; active in other  
Communist-front organizations  
in France.

Alexander A. Fadeev (U.S.S.R.);  
member of Central Committee of  
CPSU; author; thought by some to  
be principal behind-the-scenes  
organizer and manager of the  
WPC.

Prof. Leopold Infeld (Poland);  
member of Executive Committee of  
WFSW; former professor, Toronto  
University; professor of physics  
Warsaw University.

Kuo Mo-jo (China); member Central  
People's Government Council and  
Chinese Academy of Sciences; author.

Nils Arthur Lundkvist (Sweden);  
poet and author.

Emil Zatopek (Czechoslovakia);  
member, Czech Communist Party.

Executive Bureau

Mme. Branca de Alameido Fialho  
(Brazil); President of Brazilian  
Women's Federation; Stalin Peace  
Prize winner in 1952.

Ilya Grigorievitch Ehrenburg  
(U.S.S.R.); author.

Jose Giral (Spain); professor at  
National University of Mexico;  
former Republican Premier of Spain.



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Executive Bureau  
(continued)

Prof. Dharmavir D. Kosambi  
(India); scientist on staff of  
Tata Institute, Bombay; mathematician.

Dr. Jan Mukarovsky (or Mukarowski)  
(Czech); rector of Charles University, Prague.

Louis Andre Saillant (France);  
Secretary General of WFTU; Vice  
President of Assoc. France-U.S.S.R.;  
President of National Council of  
the Resistance.

Mrs. Jessie Street (Australia);  
former Australian delegate to  
the U.N.

Mao Tun (China); Minister of  
Culture (may be Mao Dun or Shen  
Jen-ping).

Dr. Walter Friedrich (Germany);  
rector of Humboldt University,  
East Berlin; President of Academy  
of Sciences; winner of 1914  
Nobel Prize in physics.

Mme. Isabelle Rachel Blume  
(Belgium); expelled from Belgian  
Socialist Party in 1951 for  
Communist associations.

Frederick W. Stover (U.S.A.);  
President of Iowa Farmers' Union.

Prof. Ikuo Oyama (Japan);  
member of House of Councillors;  
professor, Waseda University.

Nicolai Semenovich Tikhonov (or  
Nikolay Tikonov) (U.S.S.R.);  
Deputy Secretary of Soviet Authors'  
Association; Deputy of Supreme  
Soviet.

Executive Bureau  
(continued)

Dr. Josef Hromadka (Czechoslovakia);  
professor at John Hus University,  
Prague.

Antun (Antoine) Tabit (Lebanon);  
member CC of Lebanon Communist  
Party; moved to Vienna recently.

Jorge Amado (Brazil); former  
Communist deputy.

Monica Felton (Britain); a Vice  
President of WIDF.

D. N. Pritt (Britain); President  
of International Association of  
Democratic Lawyers; President of  
British Peace Committee.

William Wainwright (Britain);  
Organizing Secretary of British  
Peace Committee.

Alexei Surkov (U.S.S.R.); editor of  
Ogonek.

Maria Rosa Oliver (Argentina).

Bureau members may  
possibly include the  
following as well:

Ricardo Lombardo (Italy); PSI  
Deputy and former Minister of  
Transport.

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew (India);  
lawyer and prominent member of  
Congress Party.

Li Yi-meng (or Yi-Mang) (China);  
economist.

Also referred to as  
Bureau members, but  
more uncertain are:

Pierre Cot (France); member of  
Council of IADL; editor of  
Defense of Peace; Progressiste  
Deputy.

Also referred to as  
Bureau members, but  
more uncertain are:  
(continued)

Laurent Casanova (France); member  
of Politburo of French Communist  
Party, cultural section.

Emilio Sereni (Italy); Senator;  
member of CC and directorate of  
Italian Communist Party.

Alexander Evodokemovich Korneichuk  
(or Aleksandr Korneychuk) (U.S.S.R.);  
member of CC of CPSU; author and  
dramatist.

Enrico Berlinguer (Italy);  
ex-President of WFDY; member of  
CC of Italian Communist Party.

Emanuel R. M. d'Astier de la  
Vigerie (France); Progressiste  
Deputy and former Minister of  
Interior; member French National  
Peace Committee.

#### Secretaries

Palamede Borsari (Brazil); civil  
engineer (friend of Jorge Amado,  
former Communist Deputy).

Rev. John Whittier Darr, Jr.  
(U.S.A.); Methodist minister,  
New York.

Gilbert de Chambrun (France);  
Progressiste Deputy.

Emi Hsaio (or Siao or Tsiao)  
(China); member Chinese Communist  
Party; poet.

Dr. Georges (or Giorgio) Fenoaltea  
(Italy); barrister; member PSI;  
on Council of IADL; author.

Panteleimon V. Gulyaev (or Gulyayev,  
Goulaiev) (U.S.S.R.); journalist.

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Secretaries  
(continued)

Hon. Ivor Goldsmid Samuel Montagu  
(Britain); Communist; zoologist,  
author, journalist, film  
technician.

William R. T. Gore (Britain);  
Communist.

The above thus represents those holding office in the WPC. The full WPC, however, numbers some 438 persons from 64 different countries--including over 160 from Western Europe and the U.S.A., 77 from the Soviet bloc, 68 from Latin America, and 50 from the Far East and from Africa and the Middle East. Ordinary membership is made up of National Peace Committees, or "Partisans of Peace" movements in many countries.

It is evident that official membership seeks to include representatives from many geographic areas as well as from other important Communist front organizations whose activities can also be channeled into the "peace movement."

With respect to the above list of personnel, it is probable that the vice-chairmen function as part of the Executive Bureau, but because of their individual importance or some desire to raise them to a slightly higher level of distinction, they are set up as "vice-chairmen." Since many of the "Secretaries" obviously have duties in other parts of the world apart from their WPC functions, it is doubtful that many of these actually perform any significant work within the Secretariat. There is no information available regarding the employees of the Secretariat who work under the direction of Jean Lafitte.

As noted in the above list, Pierre Cot is editor of the WPC's publication Defense de la Paix ("Defense of Peace"). This is published in Paris, not at the former headquarters of the Secretariat at Prague, and appears in English, German, Russian, and Spanish editions.

#### F. Chronology of International Peace Meetings\*

August 1948, Breslau, Poland--World Congress of Intellectuals elected a Committee to Defend the Peace and adopted a program to set up national branches and to organize "peace" meetings.

March 1949, New York--Scientific and Cultural Congress for World Peace.

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\* National Peace Conferences not included.

20-25 April 1949, Paris and Prague concurrently--First World Congress of Defenders of Peace (also called World Congress of Partisans of Peace.) This Congress defined the organizational structure and the activities of the World Committee which was intended to: (1) develop unity between all the organizations that favor peace on national, local, and international scales, especially the existing and prospective peace committees in factories, universities, mills, villages, and cities; (2) to use all forms of propaganda to distribute information and exchange of experiences between various countries; (3) to expose undertakings directed against peace; (4) to mobilize forces in order to put an end to current attacks against the national independence of peoples and against democratic liberties; (5) to encourage all collective and individual activities in favor of peace in the field of culture, especially by the creation of prizes for the best literary and artistic works useful in the cause of peace; (6) to prepare for the next Congress of Peace; (7) to develop the means of propaganda by the publication of an information organ in various languages; and (8) to enlarge itself by the co-option of new members which it believed useful.

5-10 September 1949, Mexico City--First Continental Congress of Peace.

28-31 October 1949, Rome--The World Peace Committee addressed itself to the legislative bodies of all countries, invited them to discuss the peace proposals "which express the wishes of peoples everywhere," to require their governments to support these proposals and let them inspire national policies, and to remain faithful to the spirit of the U.N.O. Charter. These proposals ought to include: immediate and direct negotiations under international auspices to end the current wars, especially in Greece, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and Malaya; immediate reduction of armaments and armed forces as well as the outlawing and destruction of atomic weapons; the conclusion of a Peace Pact between the Great Powers within the framework of the U.N.O.

15 December 1949, Paris--A Bureau meeting of the Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace declared that "At this moment, when the development of the armaments race and the holding of military conferences confirm the increase of preparations for a new war," the Committee again addressed itself to all the legislative bodies of the world in the name of millions of people in 76 countries. It asked these bodies to support: the cessation of the armaments race through the reduction of war budgets and armed forces; the ending of the menace of atomic bombing through the banning of atomic weapons; a cessation of wars of intervention, especially in Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Malaya; the cessation of all repression against the defenders of peace, which aims at breaking the resistance of the people and to give free rein to war preparations; a cessation of the war of nerves and a re-establishment

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of confidence possible through a Peace Pact between the Great Powers. It ended with an appeal for support to all the peace-loving populations of the entire world.

15-19 March 1950, Stockholm--This session of the Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace issued the "Stockholm Appeal," which Communists claim was finally signed by over 600 million people. The appeal read: "We demand the absolute banning of the atomic weapon, arm of terror and mass extermination of populations. We demand the establishment of strict international control to ensure the implementation of this banning measure. We consider that any government which would be first to use the atom weapon against any country whatsoever would be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal. We call on all men of good will throughout the world to sign this Appeal."

31 May - 1 June 1950, London--Bureau meeting of the Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace. The meeting noted with satisfaction the success of the Stockholm Appeal campaign, which had "caused eminent people with the most varied opinions and backgrounds to become conscious of the terrible danger hovering over the world and to proclaim the possibility of the people themselves to brush it aside--the signatures were becoming a force capable of stopping war." The bureau greeted the representatives of the different faiths and churches who had taken a position against the atomic weapon, and every initiative by political figures, trade unionists, scientists, and other intellectuals to help bring the people into active struggle against war. It approved the declaration of the International Committee of the Red Cross which called for the outlawing of the bomb--it believed all who had declared themselves in favor of the Appeal had made a contribution to peace and called upon them to intensify and unite their efforts. The bureau called for friendly competition to broaden the campaign so that every man and woman in every country should be asked to take a position towards the banning of the bomb before the date of the second World Peace Congress.

16-18 August 1950, Prague--Bureau meeting of the Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace. At this meeting an appeal was issued for the calling of the Second World Peace Congress in England. Resolutions sent to the U.N. Security Council and all governments, after detailed criticism of the worsening international situation caused by the war in Korea, demanded that the conflict be solved by: immediate cessation of the bombardment of civilian population; cessation of hostilities; withdrawal of all foreign troops; hearing representatives from both sides.

3-5 and 15-18 October 1950, Prague--The Preparatory Committee for the Second World Peace Congress (which included the World Committee) met again in Prague.

16-22 November 1950, Warsaw (scheduled for Sheffield, England, but changed due to visa refusals)--This Congress published wordy pronouncements in the forms of (1) A Manifesto to the Peoples of the World; (2) Address to the United Nations; (3) Resolution on the Victims of Repression; (4) Resolution for the Prohibition of Atomic Weapons and for General Disarmament; (5) Resolution Against War Propaganda; (6) Resolution on the Strengthening and Development of Economic Relations Between the Countries; (7) Resolution on the Strengthening and Development of Cultural Relations Between the Countries (creation of international scientific associations, organization of scientific conferences and visits, exchange of scientific literature between universities and libraries, organization of holiday visits of young students, tours of orchestras, ballets, films, theater groups, music festivals, art exhibits, celebration of important dates in history, literature etc., the development of the "art of translation" in each country); (8) Resolution on Organization (especially "groups like the Quakers, World Government groups, adherents of neutrality, and others seeking to maintain peace"); and (9) Resolution on Finances. The Congress replaced the World Peace Committee by a greatly augmented World Peace Council.

10-11 January 1951, Geneva--The Bureau of the World Peace Council (WPC) issued a communique from this meeting in which it noted the "deep uneasiness that both German rearmament and the rearmament of Japan had awakened in the world" and had therefore advanced the date of the plenary WPC conference to 21-24 February 1951, at which the agenda would include: (1) the application of the decisions of the 2nd World Peace Congress, and (2) a peaceful solution of the German and Japanese problems.

21-24 February 1951, Berlin--The plenary WPC conference at Berlin proved to be one of the most important meetings of the peace movement. It initiated the Five Power Peace Pact signature campaign in an appeal to the world to "consider a refusal to meet to conclude such a Pact by any of the Great Powers, whichever it might be, as evidence of aggressive design on the part of the Government in question." The following resolutions were adopted: (1) Resolution on Organization and Development--asked for a great campaign of enlightenment for which the Secretariat would supply a service of accurate and objective news; decided to continue relations with neutral and pacific groups (named them); planned convocations of peoples of those European countries whose governments have adhered to the Atlantic Pact, together with the German people, to promote action against the remilitarization of Germany, and the peaceful

solution of the German problem; planned a conference of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific to promote the struggle against Japanese rearmament and to organize that area; and planned regional conferences in Near East-North Africa, Scandinavia, North and Latin America, an Economic Conference to be held in Moscow, a medical conference to be held in Italy, conferences of writers, teachers, scientists, film producers, and a World Youth Festival to be held in Berlin in August 1951 (all of which subsequently were faithfully carried out); (2) Resolution concerning the Address to the U.N.O.. (The U.N. having failed to reply to this Address, the WPC resolved to despatch delegations from every country to that organization); (3) Resolution on the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem; (4) Resolution on the Peaceful Solution of the Japanese Problem; (5) Resolution on the Decision of the U.N. Wrongfully Naming China as an "Aggressor" in Korea; (6) Resolution on a Peaceful Solution of the Korean Conflict; (7) Resolution on the Fight for Peace in the Colonial and Dependent Countries; and (8) Resolution on the International Peace Prizes (in which is set up a Peace Prize Jury.)

5-8 May 1951, Copenhagen--WPC Bureau meeting. Resolutions reiterated need for Five Power Peace Pact.

20-23 July 1951, Helsinki--Bureau WPC meeting took credit for the "cease-fire" in Korea, claiming "this has shown that negotiation is a better means of regulating disputes and ending strife than war ... events have proved that the vigilance of public opinion is essential if the spirit of negotiation is to prevail ... ." However, the breaking off of the Foreign Ministers' Conference was deplored, as were the "setting up of military formations in Germany and Japan which alarms their neighbors," and bitter new conflicts spreading in the Near East. After more criticism of the U.N., resolutions were passed regarding the proposed Moscow Economic Conference and Conference of North Africa, Near and Middle East Countries.

1-5 November 1951, Vienna--Plenary WPC Conference reported phenomenal success for the Stockholm Appeal signature campaign and injected a new element in a demand for Four Power negotiation on the German question. The Conference repeated the call for regional peace conferences in Latin America, the Scandinavian countries, the Middle East, and the Far East. It also called for "vacations for peace" among students and the celebration of "great cultural anniversaries in the service of peace" (all of which have been carried out).

10 March 1952, Montevideo, Uruguay--Second Continental Peace Conference had been announced for various Latin American cities and often postponed, but the Communists finally tried to salvage the situation by arranging small private meetings throughout the city, in spite of the Uruguayan Government's refusal to permit public assembly. However,



Communist propaganda publicized its pronouncements upon the determination to fight against any Latin American troops for Korea and the sacrifice of Latin American youth and wealth to U.S. "war politics," and to foster economic, scientific, and cultural exchange between Latin America and the People's Democracies.

29 March - 1 April 1952, Oslo, Norway--Executive Committee meeting held in extreme secrecy. The meeting signed an Appeal Against Bacteriological Warfare.

3-10 April 1952, Moscow--The Moscow Economic Conference reached the following conclusions: Disturbance of international relations has been entirely due to artificial action intended to hamper trade between various nations. European east-west trade was on the verge of destruction because of obstacles restricting trade. Expansion of trade would improve the exploitation of economic resources and would improve living standards. All those present should advise businessmen, scientists, technicians, and labor and consumer unions to support the plan for improving trade and to endeavor to remove obstacles which prevent its carrying out. Resolutions concerned identical conferences which should be called by governments of each nation; the establishment of a committee for the development and promotion of international trade; the establishment of an Information Committee to report on the results of the Moscow Conference through the publication of periodicals; and the preparation of a 2nd International Economic Conference--setting a "line" on East-West trade which has increasingly been stressed.

9-12 May 1952, Zagorsk (near Moscow)--The peace conference of the churches and religious organizations of the U.S.S.R. was hailed by Moscow as the first occasion in history to bring Christians, Jews, Moslems, and Buddhists together in common purpose and was suspected of being an incipient organization of an international church front for peace. This was implied in the attendance of both Catholics and Protestants from a few Western countries and in the words of one of the speakers, who declared, "the time has come for a world congress of religious leaders of all countries to discuss the defense of peace."

13-15 June 1952, Hamburg and Odense, Denmark (visa problems)--International Conference for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem. The WPC attempted to keep well in the background of these conferences, but these meetings have regularly been attended by prominent WPC members and other Communists. Designed to re-awaken the innate French fear of German rearmament and to bring pressure on national parliaments against EDC ratification, the meetings have been attended by "intellectuals" from the countries surrounding Germany--France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, and England.

21 June 1952, Helsinki--Executive Committee meeting which was largely concerned with preparations for a plenary WPC session in July.

1-6 July 1952, Berlin--WPC plenary conference at which 30 of the more than 100 speakers took up 2½ days talking about the need to mobilize public opinion against the ratification of the German Contractual Agreements. The Conference issued an Appeal for the Convocation of a Congress of the Peoples for Peace; an Address to the Governments of the Four Great Powers and to All Peoples on the German Problem; a Resolution Against Japanese Remilitarization and for a Democratic Japan; a Resolution on the Cessation of the Korean War; and a Ratification of the Oslo Appeal Against Bacteriological Warfare.

27-28 July 1952, Maessjoe, Sweden (near Stockholm)--Nordic Peace Conference.

2-12 October 1952, Peiping, China--Asian and Pacific Peace Conference. The seven resolutions of this Congress were keyed to sound realistic to the Asian mind and to provide a voice for Asiatic fears and grievances (i.e., Japanese rearmament, U.S. intervention in Korea, foreign colonial control, trade-strangling American embargoes). It was also a training ground for practical Communism where delegates were shown what they were told was a Communist state in operation. This Congress set up a Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

15-16 November 1952, Oslo--Nordic Labor Conference for Peace.

8-11 November 1952, Berlin--Conference for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem.

12-19 December 1952, Vienna--The Congress of the Peoples for Peace (3d World Congress). This Congress passed three recommendations and two appeals concerning points of East-West conflicts and tensions which closely followed the established Soviet line. Major topics featured in the recommendations were (1) Western defense methods, which the Congress, of course, viewed as aggressive; (2) policy towards Germany, Austria, and Japan; (3) the proper functioning of the United Nations; and (4) the need of immediate cease-fires in areas of open conflict. The Congress implicitly sponsored the Soviet policy of fostering unrest and revolt in areas under the control or influence of the Western Powers, and at the same time recommended relaxation of Western economic and security measures which operate to the disadvantage of the Soviet bloc--in short, it merely restated, in propagandistic terms, the basic aspects of Soviet policy.

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26 April - 2 May 1953, Santiago, Chile--Continental Cultural Conference. A definite activity of the peace movement, although unsuccessfully designed to conceal the fact. The Congress urged the "intellectuals and peoples" of the American continent to treasure their national cultures and develop them, urged intellectuals to unite and defend their political and economic rights, and recommended that cultural leaders of the Five Great Powers meet in a Latin American country for free discussion of all questions that united or divided them.

23-25 May 1953, Vienna--International Congress of Physicians for Peace.

24-25 May 1953, Paris--Conference for Peaceful Solution of the German Problem.

11 June 1953, Berlin--Another Conference for a Peaceful Solution of the German Problem.

15-20 June 1953, Budapest--Plenary WPC Conference. Called to "take stock of the present peace situation in the light of the realistic proposals of the Soviets for settling international tensions," the Conference reflected the "new look" of Soviet policy. Foreign newspapermen were invited for the first time. The agenda included: (1) a demand for negotiations to ease international tensions dealing with such questions as the Korean armistice (just arrived at), termination of other wars in progress, solution of the German and Japanese problems, resumption of international economic and cultural exchange, and the guarantee of national independence and security; (2) the role and composition of the WPC. The latter item occasioned many and long speeches extolling the victories of the peace movement and exploiting the "co-existence" theme to the limit. Resolutions passed dealt with the recent proofs that international disputes may be settled by negotiation and the duty to facilitate negotiation; the right of peoples to their own way of life and respect for the way of life of others, making co-existence entirely feasible; the Korean treaty must be signed at once; all other wars terminated, supplying arms against liberation movements caused tension; the Germans have a right to unification; Japan must be given full sovereignty on the basis of a treaty signed by all interested countries; peoples can guarantee their security by opposing intervention, which will end the armaments race and improve standards of living; economic and cultural exchange without discrimination must be established between all countries; the U.N. must admit all countries to membership. Winners of Peace Prizes were announced.

8-10 September 1953, Vienna--WPC Bureau held a "closed" meeting.

8 November 1953, Weimar--Another Conference for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem.

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23-28 November 1953, Vienna--WPC Conference "reviewed the further development of the current campaign aimed at a peaceful settlement of all international problems." At this meeting the Council fell out of step with Soviet policy by demanding "Five Power peace talks" the day before Molotov announced his readiness to attend a Four Power meeting. But the next Bureau meeting (March 1954, Vienna) put the Council back on the line with full exploitation of the emotion started by the hydrogen bomb explosion. The Bureau introduced the possibility of convening a World Peace Congress in 1954.

18-19 December 1953, Beirut, Syria--Conference in Defense of the Rights of the Peoples of the Near and Middle East. After postponements of conferences announced for Cairo, Tehran, and other Middle East cities, this conference finally took place in well-guarded secrecy. Resolutions concentrated on attacking "imperialism" in Iran, Morocco, Egypt, and Palestine. It is believed to be the first Communist venture of this sort in the area and may have been preparatory to a larger conference later.

29-30 December 1953, London--Conference of Teachers for Peace.

20 February 1954, London--Third annual conference of The Authors' World Appeal for Peace.

28-30 March 1954, Vienna--The WPC Bureau held an unannounced meeting at which it passed (1) a resolution insisting on the need to reduce armaments, to convokę a Five Power conference, and to adopt the Soviet plan for "security" put forth at the Berlin Conference of Ministers; it devoted special attention to the Far East, presenting the Geneva Conference as "a stage on the way of easing international tension and disarmament," demanded unification of Korea with withdrawal of foreign troops, a cease-fire in Vietnam and negotiations between France and Vietnam; (2) a statement which called attention to the explosion of the hydrogen bomb at Bikini and its "fearful effects," demanding a ban on all types of mass-destruction weapons; (3) and an appeal which called on the peoples of Europe to "inflict a defeat on the EDC and war." Pravda and Izvestia later endorsed these pronouncements, which are undoubtedly intended to serve as guidance for Communist propaganda before and during the Geneva Conference.

2-6 May 1954, Peiping--The Secretariat of the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions--including representatives of Communist China, the U.S.S.R., the Viet Minh, North Korea, Indonesia, Burma, India, New Zealand, Thailand, Japan, and Chile--concluded a 4-day meeting in Peking and issued a statement charging the U.S. with "intensified encroachment on the national independence of Asian countries" and hostility "particularly toward the U.S.S.R. and People's China," which seriously threatens Asian peace and security.

23-28 May 1954, Berlin--A plenary WPC conference has been announced for Berlin, 23-28 May 1954. The conference will presumably make any adjustments in the line required as a result of events at Geneva.

20 June 1954, Stockholm--International Conference for the Easing of World Tensions. The World Peace Council (WPC) has announced this meeting to various national "peace" affiliates as a plan that it proposed but which will be carried out by "numerous political, pacifist, religious, cultural, and economic personalities and organizations never before in contact with the WPC." The emphasis placed on religious and pacifist groups to be represented at this meeting, with the expressed object to prevent the ratification of EDC ("war preparation" according to Communist definition), indicates that that will be the main theme of the conference. There are several points of similarity between the preparation of this conference and the April 1952 Moscow Economic Conference--"peace" groups are being asked to assemble "initiation committees" from all the mass organizations of their countries; the meeting will be limited to 250 delegates; these delegates will be divided into political, cultural, and economic sections in order to facilitate discussion; and WPC headquarters will appoint a general coordination committee. Since a major Communist WPC propaganda objective has been achieved at Geneva (a so-called "Five Power" meeting), it is probable that East-West trade, a main subject of current Soviet propaganda will also be stressed. The choice of Stockholm, from where a 1950 WPC meeting launched the Appeal to ban the atomic bomb, as a meeting place for this conference indicates that the recently begun Communist propaganda campaign against the hydrogen bomb will be fully exploited in hopes of wide dissemination.

An Asian Peace Congress has been announced, without a definite date or place being set, as has a World Congress for 1954, noted above.